

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1775.

THE

NEW-YORK
OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN

THE JOURNAL;
ADVERTISER.

[NUMBER 1693.]



both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 3d April 1775.
Flour at 16/- per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fine Flour to weigh
10. 13 oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6/-	Beef per Barrel	4/-
Flour	12/-	Pork	4/-
Brown Bread	14/-	Salt	3/-
West-India Rum	3/-	Indians, Liberty & Property	1/-
New-England do.	2/-	Chocol. per Doz.	19/-
Muscovado Sugars	0/-	Bees Wax	3/-
Single refined do.	1/-	Indian Corn per Bush.	3/-
Molasses	3/-	Wood	20 to 25/-

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	Water.	High water.	sets
Thursday 10	11	after 4	33 before 7
Friday 11	12	4	33 7 12
Saturday 12	13	4	33 7 12
Sunday 13	1	4	33 7 12
Monday 14	2	4	33 7 12
Tuesday 15	3	4	33 7 12
Wednesday 16	4	4	33 7 12

Day 14 Hours 14 Min. the 15th.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BANCER, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, by bond, note, or book debt, are hereby desired to make speedy payment, and those who have any just demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts to

SARAH BANCER, Executrix. Who has for sale at her Dwelling-House, opposite the Golden Key in Hanover Square, sundry European Goods belonging to the said estate, which will be sold reasonable for Cost — Among which are,

M Arctiles quilting, Furniture Check, Cotton Hollands, Black Satinet, Bombeen, Calicoes, Scotch and other Hand-kerchiefs, Sagathes, Table Cloths, Garering, Worsted and thread stockings, Plain and figured Jeans, Pillows, Thickets, Black and cloth colour'd breeches patterns, Camblets, Callamances, Tammies, Durants, Shalloons, Rattaines, Grimou Moreen,

93 95.

Walter and Tho^o Buchanan, and Co. HAVE imported by the Brig. Puffin, from St. Christopher, and will be landed on Lupion's Wharf, for sale, to-morrow — A Cargo of excellent RUM and SUGAR, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms, and take in payment, Flour, Wheat, Pot or Pearl Ashes, and Coal.

New-York, June 7, 1775. 93 95.

THE Partnership of Hodge and Shober, Printers, being dissolved the first of May : The Subscribers carry on the Printing Business, in all its branches, with accuracy and dispatch. — They have removed the Newell Printing Office higher up the same street, to the Cozen House, a few doors from the Cozen's Church. They will be much obliged to their Employers, and endeavour to give them satisfaction.

FREDERICK SHOBER,
SAMUEL LOUDON.

MERVIN PERRY,
WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER,
Living between the Fly-market and Bading-dip, in the house that lawyer James Riker lately roved out of, opposite William Potts, Painter, mends and repairs, in the best manner, and at the most reasonable rates,

MUSICAL, repeating, quarterly chimes, and common weight clocks ; repeating horological, skeleton, transparent skeletons ; Days of the month, and common watches. He has to sell, a general mahogany regulator, upon a construction different from the common clock.

He wants an ingenious lad as an apprentice, that can be well recommended, where he will have an opportunity of learning to make movements, and to finish, being the requisite and necessary branches to make the complete workman.

Said Perry returns his thanks to the public, and in particular, to his friends in town and country, for their past favours and custom, and hopes to have a continuance of their favours, as they may depend upon having their work done masterly, cheap, and with dispatch.

93 95.

DAVID WOOLHAUPTER
INSTRUMENT-MAKER,
In Fair Street, opposite St. Paul's Church,
New-York,

MAKES and sells all sorts of DRUMS and FIFES — Drums made of Mahogany, curled Maple, and Beech wood, in the best and neatest manner, and has now a quantity ready made for sale — He also makes Clarinets, Hautboys, German and common Flutes, and all sorts of Instruments, &c.

93 95.

A Constitutional
POST-OFFICE,

Is now kept, at J. Holt's Printing-Office, in Wall Street, near the Coffee-House, New-York.

WHERE Letters are received in, and carefully dispatched upon for the faithful Performance of Duty, and Execution of the most important Truths that Business may require, as none but Men of Property and approved Characters, will be employed.

The Post for Philadelphia and the South Western Colonies set out about 8 o'Clock every Monday and Thursday Morning, proceed that Day, thro' the Towns of Newark, Elizabeth-Town, Raway, Woodbridge, Bonum Town, Piscataway, and Brunswick, to Princeton, where they meet and Exchange Mails with the Posts from Philadelphia, who pass thro' Frankfort, Bristol, Trenton, and Maidenhead. These Posts the next Day (Tuesday) return with the Mails to the above Office in New-York, and to Mr. Bradford's, at the Coffee House in Philadelphia. From whence other Posts set out for the Eastward and Westward at the usual Times. Those from New-York for the Eastward, set out about 9 o'Clock on Monday, about Noon on Thursday, and return to New-York with the Eastern Mails, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Rates of Postage for the present, are the same that they used to be under the unconstitutional Post Office, and accounts are carefully kept of all the Monies received for Letters, as well as expended on Riders &c. That when Rates and Rules are fixed, and Offices regularly established, throughout the British Colonies, by each Provincial and by the Continental Congress, what shall be done before that Time, may be taken into the Account, and properly adjusted.

The Subscribers having at all Times, acted consistently, and to the utmost of his Power, in Support of the English Constitution, and the Rights and Liberties of his Countrymen, the Inhabitants of the British American Colonies, especially as a Printer, regardless of his own Personal Safety or Private Advantage ; and having always, both by Speech and Publications from his Preis, openly, fully, and plainly denied the Right of the British Parliament to tax, or make Laws to bind Americans, and the like Whig-Party, without their own free Consent ; and done his utmost to stimulate his Countrymen, with whom he is determined to live or die free, to assert and defend their Rights, against the Encroachments and unjust Claims of Great-Britain, and every other Power. And as he has, by this Conduct, insured the Displeasure of many Men in Power, and been a very great Sufferer, — the greatest he believes, in this Country — by the Stoppage and Obstruction given to the Circulation of his Newspapers by the Post Office, which has long been an Engine in the Hand of the British Ministry, to promote their Schemes of enslaving the Colonies, and destroying the English Constitution ; (the very Institution and Existence of this Office, afforded the Ministry, one of the most plausible Arguments in favour of their pretended Right to tax the Colonies, and was a Precedent of their admission of that Right, and of the exercise of it.) And as the Colonies are, at length roused to defend their Rights, and in particular to wrest the Post Office from the tyrannical Hands which have long held it, and put it on a Constitutional Footing ; and many Gentlemen among the most hearty and able Friends to America, in this and the neighbouring Colonies, both in and out of the Continental Congress, having encouraged the Subscribers to hope, that they think him a proper person to hold the Office of Post Master in this Colony, with the Business of which he is well acquainted, and will favour his Application for the same ; He humbly wills the Favour, Concurrence and Assistance of the Honorable Convention of Deputies for this Colony, in his Appointment to the said Office, the Duties of which will be his constant Care to discharge with Faithfulness, and to general Satisfaction, ever grateful for Favours conferred, and studious to deserve them.

JOHN HOLT.

New-York, June 6, 1775.

YESTERDAY morning Run away from the subscriber, living in New-York, a German servant man, named HENRY HARMES, about 28 years of age, a sugar baker by trade, pretends to be a bread baker, and says he understands Husbandry ; and was imported in Capt. Ackland from London, about three months ago. — He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, fair complexion, and black eyes. Had on when he abode, a brown curled shag, pompadour cloth coat, waistcoat, and breeches, with yellow metal buttons, in imitation of Spangles ; took with him a brown homespun waistcoat, a check and four white shirts, a woofed striped cap, and several other cloaths. — Whoever takes the said Run away, in any of his Majesty's Gaols, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and all necessary charges paid by

JOHN VAN CORTLANDT.

STOLEN or Strayed on Tuesday Night the 3d of May last, from the subscriber, living in the County of Middlesex, New-Jersey, a likely well made five year old Mare, fourteen hands high, her colour fawn with a mixture of white, a strip of white down her face, and some on her off fore foot ; she is a natural trotter, has a good carriage, and is full of spirits. — Whoever takes up and returns the said Mare to the subscriber, or to Noah Marsh, Inn-keeper at Elizabeth-Town, or to Corbin Scudder near Welfield, or to the subscriber, shall have Five Dollars Reward, of either of the said persons to whom she shall be returned.

DAVID STEWART.

The Remainer of Philidelphi's Account, begins in the last, of the Grants and Disbursements of the public Money, by our present General Assembly, from the Year 1765, viz.

Till the end of the year 1772, as per account in our last.

1773 PROVISION for the troops

Wood and candles for the Governor 400

Judges salaries 200

Servants of the colony 1448

For contingencies 100

To Governor Tryon, to repay money advanced for running the line between this colony and Quebec

To Governor Tryon for repairs of the fort and mansion house 1721

To ditto, to complete the line between this colony and Quebec 200

To ditto, to purchase brass field pieces 200

To ditto, to purchase 2000 weight of gun powder, and to the Judges 200

for attending the circuits 150

To Richard Morris, Esq; clerk of the court of oyer and terminer 150

To Jacob Walton, Esq; — a balance due him for providing carriages for the cannon on the battery 60

To Jacob Walton, and James Jauncey, Esq; — a balance due for repairing the battery 94

To three persons for affording the Attorney General in 1766

To Gerard Baucus for his services respecting the line between this colony and New-Jersey 26

For repairs at the fort 60

To three persons for their apprehending the counterfeiting 149

To Gerard Baucus for his services respecting the line between this colony and New-Jersey 434

For repairs at the fort 150

To two members from

Troyon, at 2/- per day, each for 30 days 60

For two members from

Cumberland county, at 2/- per day, each for 30 days 60

For two members from

30 days allowed each member 24

To which must be added

For two members from

Troyon, at 2/- per day, each for 30 days 60

For two members from

Cumberland county, at 2/- per day, each for 30 days 60

For two members from

30 days allowed each member 24

The amount of the present Assembly's wages, in 1769

1770 — — — — 210

1771 — — — — 212

1772 — — — — 216

1773 — — — — 240

1774 — — — — 1000

1775 — — — — 1150

At this service is not yet performed, the sum to be paid the Judges cannot be ascertained ; but it is very probable, that, on account of the disturbances in Cumberland county, it will exceed the sum allowed last year, which was

£ 3346 10 0 2

The amount of the present Assembly's wages, in 1769

1770 — — — — 210

1771 — — — — 212

1772 — — — — 216

1773 — — — — 240

1774 — — — — 1000

1775 — — — — 1150

From a note at bottom of page 19 of a sermon preached at New-Haven, by the Rev. Beriah Trumbull, in 1773, it appears, that the whole annual expence of government in the colony of Connecticut (including the wages of their Assembly, which consists of one hundred and forty members, who stately meet twice every year,) does not exceed £ 1280 lawful money, equal to £ 1773 6 8 New-York currency : so that the money granted by our present Assembly (including their wages) in about six years, would defray all the expences of the colony of Connecticut, for more than thirty years.

LONDON,

April 6. It is said the opening of the budget is delayed till another packet is received from North-America, as it is intended to have no lottery this year if the proper supplies can be raised without.

The Earl of Bute lives the most abstemious life that can be imagined ; he seldom or ever eats any hot or roast meats, and the quantity and quality of his wines is fixed daily by his physicians, as his speedy dissolution would be the consequence of the smallest irregularity.

Extract of a letter from Dublin.

" Notwithstanding this royal promise that no more pensions should be granted on this establishment, yet near ten thousand pounds per annum have, within this short time, been added to the pension list, during the present very candid administration. In one King's letter only, which arrived at the Castle last Friday, are orders for new pensions to the amount of 3550l. per annum.

Our affairs are verging fast to ruin. The truth is the expenditure exceeds our income by almost 200 000l. per annum.

When the Lord Mayor arrived yesterday at St. James's, he was informed by the Lord in waiting, that his Majesty expected his Lordship would not speak to him ; to which the Lord Mayor answered,

and it is said to be done on a very advantageous footing, as the price of all European goods are much advanced in America.

April 6. On Thursday next Parliament will adjourn for the holidays to the 20th. After which the King's debts are to be paid, and the Budget to be opened. Also a vote of credit, of one million, to be given to support the civil war in America.

It is an absolute fact, that several respectable gentlemen of the Livery, in conjunction with some of the Common council (who are not to be biased at any rate) have already in contemplation a plan that will stagger the present despotic ministry, and make a great bubble in the political world, provided a certain answer is not satisfactorily given.

The court of Vienna hath assigned a pension of 6000 ducates to the King of Poland's brother.—This is the justice of crowned heads! to pillage a King of his territories, and pension his brother to demonstrate their affection for the family.

The Duchess of Devonshire is the most envied woman this day in the bon ton; not for her personal charms, though they are many; not for her fortune, title, or equipage, though they are splendid to a degree; but for a delicious offrific feather lately presented to her by Lord Stormont, on his arrival from Paris, measuring exactly one yard and three inches. The topknot crowned pullets of inferior plume now look contemptible in her Grace's presence.

A Great Personage, who has given the lead in all the virtues as well as the decencies of her sex, has expressed her disapprobation to entirely of the unnatural manner of the present feathered head dress of the ladies, that she has more than once wished not to see any of them in the circle.

Extract of a letter from an English Gentleman at Calais, March 21.

An express arrived last week from Gibraltar, with information to his Majesty's Secretary at war, that the Spaniards had eight sail of the line ready for immediate sailing. The pretence was against the Moors, but it not being usual to equip an armament of such force, it caused a suspicion sufficient to advertise our court of the circumstance. Accordingly, the question was put to the Spanish Minister last Thursday, but we do not as yet hear that he has given a categorical answer to it.

So sudden and unexpectedly adverse, are the late dispatches from Madrid, that a war is apprehended more than ever; and a proposal has actually been made in our cabinet council, that in case of a rupture, we should furnish shipping and transports for 40,000 Moors, and land them in Spain. This is a plan that was formed by the Earl of Chatham, when in administration, and would, at one stroke, throw the whole house of Bourbon in extricable confusion. It is well known, that in Grenada and Valencia are vast numbers of secret Moors, that would join their friends on landing.

His Majesty's answer to the address, remonstrance, and petition of the Lord Mayor, &c. of London. Inserted in our last.

IT is with the utmost astonishment that I find as of my subjects capable of encouraging the rebellious disposition which unhappily exists in some of my Colonies in North America. Having entire confidence in the wisdom of my parliament, the great council of the nation, I will steadily pursue those measures which they have recommended for the support of the constitutional rights of Great Britain, and the commercial interests of my Kingdom.

His Majesty's order in Council for prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, or any sort of arms or ammunition, expiring on the 10th inst. his Majesty hath been further pleased to command the said order to be continued for six months longer.

April 13. The House went into a Committee of supply, and came to the following Resolutions, which were ordered to be reported to-morrow.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum not exceeding 262,437. 7s. 10d. be granted to his Majesty for extraordinary expenses of the army, for the year 1774, and not provided for by Parliament.

To almost every article in this estimate Sir William Mayne objected, either on account of the manner of remitting money to Boston, which he contended might be sent by a man of war, by which a saving of one half per cent. would be made on the sum of 92,000, which monstrous sum had been incurred under the head of extraordinaries at Boston alone in the course of the late year. The other items he particularly adverted to, in the same account, where 11,000. charged on a contrast to Anthony Bacon, Esq; for Negroes in the ceded Islands, 4000. to a Gentleman in another place, 11,000. paid for extraordinaries incurred in Scotland, 3,400. in one article, for material for the use of the troops there, 11,000. to Mr. Adair, the surgeon, and others, for several articles furnished to the army, with a variety of other items of a similar nature.

On Tuesday arrived the Ship *Mary and Susanna*, Capt. Thomson, in 5 Weeks and 3 Days from Cork in Ireland. Captain Thomson reports, that when he left Cork, the 5th of May, several transports lay there, having on board three Regiments of Soldiers; that another Regiment at the same place were preparing to embark, and that the four were immediately to sail for New York, where they may be every Day expected.

London.

Mary. In the Council at Lord Gower's before the holidays, it was finally determined to reinforce General Gage yet further; to order him to leave 6000 men in Boston, and to march with 14,000 to Philadelphia; previously dispersing a proclamation declaring all persons who presume to meet in any extra-provincial Congress, rebels.

Another account we have received, makes the plan to be for the General entirely to evacuate Boston, leaving that town to the *Scots*.

It is said, that Lord North, before the rising of Parliament, will bring in a bill for solemnly declaring all extra provincial meetings among the colonies to be rebellious and punishable accordingly.

The Ensigns of the Order of Knight of the Bath, will, we hear be very soon received on an American Governor, who will come over for the purpose as soon as the General Burgoyne, &c. arrive at Boston.

DUBLIN, April 26.

Capt. Johnson, of the 46th regiment, now on Dublin duty, is appointed Governor of one of his Majesty's forts in North America.

Cork, May 1.

Last Friday morning sailed from Cork 24 transports with troops for Boston. They have had very fine weather, but mostly contrary winds since their departure.

Yester-day arrived here eleven transports from Plymouth, with the 3d and 11th regiments on board, which are to remain in this kingdom.

We are informed that six regiments of foot more on this establishment, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation.

CAMBRIDGE, June 1.

General Putnam hath received a letter from one of the Indian nations near Canada, by which they testify their friendship for him and for the glorious cause in which the American patriots are engaged.

The Town of Salem, and other parts of the county of Essex, were alarmed last Tuesday morning by the appearance, off Salem harbour, of a or 2 armed vessels, supposed to be on some hostile design. A large body of men immediately assembled; but nothing extraordinary being attempted by the enemy, the people dispersed, after taking some necessary measures for their future safety.

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, dated May 18, 1775.

"We hear from Halifax, that the people have at last shown they have spirit. It seems the agents for procuring forage for the expected regiment of dragoons had taken without the consent of the owner, and were shipping for Boston a great quantity of hay, on which the people set fire to, and wholly destroyed it; and when that work was finished, they attempted the like by the King's magazines, which they several times fired, but they were extinguished by the people from the ships of war lying there, who made a brisk fire on the people, and prevented them from effecting their design. The fugitives from Boston are gone to Halifax, but the people say, no d—d tories shall be allowed to breath in their air, so that these d—ls, can't find a resting place there, which was the only place on the continent that they even dared to hope they might stay in."

CAMBRIDGE, June 8.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the grand American army is nearly completed. Great numbers of the Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island troops are arrived; among the latter is a fine company of artillery, with four field pieces. Many large pieces of battering cannon are expected soon, from different places; twelve pieces, 18 and 24 pounds, with a quantity of ordnance stores, we are informed, are already arrived from Providence.

Last Wednesday evening a number of provincials, under the command of Colonel Robinson, made an acquisition of about 300 sheep, and 30 head of cattle from off Petrick's Island.

And on Friday night last, the Provincial troops made another acquisition of about 300 sheep and lambs from off Deer Island, together with a number of cattle. Major Creighton, who commanded this party, also took a barge belonging to one of the men of war, together with 4 or 5 prisoners.

PROVIDENCE, June 3.

A number of the inhabitants of Providence, we learn, went a few days ago to Nantucket in whale boats, and took from thence 500 barrels of flour, the property of a merchant at Dartmouth, and which it is supposed was intended to be smuggled into Boston, for supplying the ministerial army.

Last week the company of the Train of Artillery, lately raised here, all well accoutered, with four excellent field pieces, marched to join the American army near Boston; they made a very military appearance, and are, without exception, a complete body of men as any in the King's dominions.

The other companies raised here, and in the adjacent towns, as also several from the south country, all able-bodied men, and well armed, have marched to the American camp.

Several companies of the Connecticut forces have also passed through this town, to join their brethren.

Twelve pieces of battering cannon, 18 and 24 pounds, with a quantity of ordnance stores, were sent from hence to the American company a few days since.

NEWPORT, June 5.

Extract of a letter from the committee of Correspondence at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to the Committee at Newbury, and transmitted to this place from the Congress at Watertown.

GENTLEMEN,

"We had two provision vessels seized, at the mouth of our harbour, the late night, by the Scarborough; and upon application to Capt. Barclay, for their release, find he has positive orders, from the Admiral, to take possession of all vessels loaded with provisions, salt, or Molasses, and send them to Boston; and says further, those orders are circular throughout the continent; we give this earliest intelligence for your government."

Last Saturday, George Rome having bought a quantity of flit, and put in some stores on the point, supposed for the use of the enemies of this country, a number of people collected together, and insisted on having the flour given up, which was accomplished before sunset; notwithstanding said Rome had the effrontry to insult the town, by getting a number of marines on shore, from the man of war in this harbour. The flour, being 84 barrels, was lodged in the brick market.

TO BE SOLD,

THE times of a few indented SERVANTS, on board the ship *Lilly*, Capt. Thomas Cochran, just arrived from Glasgow. They will be disposed on very reasonable terms.—I—quite on board the said ship, lying at Lupin's wharf. 93 6

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

On HUNTER's QUAY, has for Sale, old FLW hamper of best London porter, old Madeira, Tencriff, Frontinac, Malaga, and Red Port, Jamaica spirits, brandy, arrack Scotch barley, and Scotch herrings in kgs, rice, &c. blue and English cheese. A few Logs Square Timbers. 93 —

WILLIAM THORNE,

TAYLOR and SHOP-KEEPER, removed from Smith's Fly to Hanover Square, the next door to Jacob Walton's. Esq; takes this method to inform his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he has for sale the following articles suitable for the summer season, viz. Superfine broad cloths, white dimities, silk Damask of various stripes, black satinette, satagues, nankin, black breeches patterns; white and brown buckram, dowlas and Irish linens, with trimming, &c. He will undertake to make middle sized men's clothes, at the undermentioned prices, New York currency.

A plain suit superfine cloth £. 8 10
Ditto half trimmed ditto, — 9 10
Ditto full dress ditto, — 10 10
A coat and waistcoat superfine cloth 6 12
A single coat superfine cloth — 3 0
A thickset frock and waistcoat — 4 0
A pair of half superfine worsted breeches 1 12
A pair of fine white jeans ditto 1 8
A plain suit of livery, all cloth 6 20
A fustian frock and waistcoat lined — 4 0

Gentlemen who choose to employ him may depend on having their clothes done in the gentlest manner.

N. B. Last Saturday night, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, was stolen off his shop window, by some evill minded persons unknown, viz.

1 piece yellow striped Damask, 35 yds. value 15 £. 13 0
1 piece dowlas, fine — — 3 15
1 piece white buckram — — 3 2
1 figured pattern jeans for waistcoat — 1 4
1 remnant thicklet — — 0 20
1 remnant nankin — — 0 20

L 20 12

Whoever secures the goods, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by the public's obedient servant, 93 6

WILLIAM THORNE.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on Monday the twenty-first instant, at two o'clock.

THE 4 T latest house, and its ground of John Gaskin, at Newark, about 40 rods from the church, on the East side of the Common.—The house is 24 feet square, 3 rooms and a fire place, an entry, and a good cellar; a step separates from the house, so feet by 16 and a fire place, a good well, the best of water, and several kinds of good fruit trees. The lot contains about half an acre; the title and condition will be made known on the day and place of sale. 93 20

TO BE SOLD,

MURRAY, SANSOM, and Co.

For Cash only, the following GOODS viz.

ROAD cloths, forest cloths and German serges, ratinets, muslins, cambrics, cambric, laces, stockings, brocades, satins, pelours, taffetas, broad and narrow Persians, silk and lace handkerchiefs, velvets, lassings, and drawboys; furniture and other calicos, chintzes, thread, cotton and worsted hose, men's gloves, women's silk and leather gloves and mitts; Irish linens, checks, Mores gowns, colored and white tassels, lawn aprons and handkerchiefs; plain, spotted & figured, black & white gauges, gaucic handkerchiefs, a large assortment of ribbons, web and glass beads, earl and felt hats; cotton diaper, and table cloths; an assortment of fans, blood and thread lace, sewing silk all colours; a variety of muslins, bed sheets, face twist and buttons, cap and apron tapes, striped elots; silk fowls, Damascus, knee garters, shooes and quality bindings, worked and hair rings; Search carpeting, Hole's and Goodwin's floors; bibles and relamens, cheatching and writing paper, sealing-wax and waxes, blue and green rags, cloches and watches.—A large assortment of saddlery; a dozen of cream coloured ware; a dozen of white fine glass ware, window glass, 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 11 by 9. An assortment of hardware, viz. knives, forks and spoons, cutlasses and poniards, buckles, buttons, pewter, darning and common needles, pistols, frying pans and brass kettles.—An assortment of jewelery; Jamaican spirits, West India and common rum, Muscovado and loaf sugar, pimento, coffee, indigo, flour, tobacco, sherrif pipe, copperas, shot and bullets, Indian dressed deer leather and racoon skins, a few bear skins, wool and cotton cards, Spanish brown, white lead and Venetian red, &c. &c. &c.

MURRAY, SANSOM, and Co. would take it as a particular favour, if all those whose accounts are due, would pay off the same. Those who are indebted to Robert and John Murray, are requested to discharge their accounts. 93 6

NEW-L
The New-York
defended the General
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PHILAD

IN PROVINCIAL

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NEW LONDON, June 2.

The New York Provincial Congress have decided the General Assembly of this colony to send sufficient force to hold the important fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, until that province can raise troops for the purpose, and they will reimburse the expense—those fortresses being within the limits of that province.

We hear that five tons of good gun powder have within a few weeks past been made at Philadelphia.

Eight companies of Col. Parsons regiment are ordered to rendezvous in this town; four of the companies are already here.

Lieut. Dewey, in a tender, bound from Boston to Newport, was brought to a man of war in Boston bay, on board of which were the Generals Burgoyne, Clinton and Howe, who asked him what numbers the provincial and regular armies consisted of? He replied, the provincials consisted of about 10,000, and the regulars of between 4 and 5000. They said they did not understand how so large a number of regular troops could be blocked up by such a number of peasants; and added, let us but get in, and we'll soon find elbow room!

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS of New Jersey.

Trenton, June 3, 1775.

RESOLVED, That the Congress do earnestly recommend to the inhabitants of every religious denomination, throughout this province, that Thursday the 29th day of June next be observed by them as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, (unless the Continental Congress shall, before that time, appoint some other day) in order to deprecate the displeasure of Almighty God, in this season of public calamity; and humbly to implore his divine blessing on such measures as may be used for supporting our invaluable rights and privileges, and restoring concord and harmony between Great Britain and her American Colonies.

H. FISHER, President.

Last Wednesday the ship Proprietary, Capt. McCullough arrived here in six weeks from Belfast, with 400 passengers, all well. By this vessel we learn that part of the troops at Cork had embarked on board some of the transports, which were taken down to the Cove.

Last Thursday morning the Three Battalions of this city and liberties, consisting of fifteen hundred men, the artillery company of one hundred and fifty (with two twelve, and four six pounder brass field-pieces) a troop of light horse, several companies of light infantry, rangers, and riflemen, in the whole above Two Thousand Men, marched to the Commons and having joined in brigades, went through the manual exercise, firing, and manœuvres, (with a dexterity scarcely to have been expected from such short practice) in the presence of the honorable Members of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, and several thousand spectators, among whom were a great number of the most respectable inhabitants of this city.

N. E. W. Y. O. R. K. June 15.

Wednesday morning died Patrick Sarschan, Esq; senior lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Asia.

The Provincial Congress of New Hampshire, have voted 200 men to join the American forces.

We hear from Albany, that the General Committee for that city have resolved to raise 800 men, for the defence of American liberty; and that as soon as said resolve was made public, three companies were immediately enrolled, who have since marched for the defence of the important fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

Last week the 4th regiment of troops, raised by the colony of Connecticut under the command of Col. Hinman, marched for their station at Ticonderoga.

A few days ago returned from the eastward Mr. William Goddard, who has been indefatigable in soliciting the establishment of Post Offices on constitutional principles, in which he has at last succeeded, the master having been taken up by the Committee, Provincial Congresses, or Assemblies, in the colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, throughout which, offices post-masters, riders, and rates of postage are established, and to be laid before the Continental Congress, there to be approved, or altered as shall be thought expedient—it is hoped this, and the other governments, will come into similar measures—the rates of postage have been continued as before. In our next, it is proposed to give a particular account of this matter.

On the 21st of May last, the new Provincial Congress of the Massachusetts Bay, met at Watertown, before whom the Rev. Dr. Langdon, President of the College, preached a sermon, well adapted to the occasion from those words in Isaiah i. 26. "And I will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counselors as at the beginning: afterwards thou shalt be called, the city of righteousness, the faithful city.

A gentleman that left Boston about six days ago, assures for fact, that he saw landed on the Long Wharf at that place, out of one boat only, no less than 64 dead men that had been killed by the provincials at the late attack at Noddle's and Hog Islands, as mentioned in our last.

Thursday last Mr. Isaac Sears was voted a member of our Provincial Congress, in the room of Mr. George Follott, who did not attend; and the same day Mr. William Bedlow, and Mr. John Woodward, were chosen members of our Committee, in the room of Mr. Samuel Jones, and Mr. George Follott, who declined serving.

From a Dublin paper of the 14th of April, we have the following paragraph: "The Spaniards have in Cartagena harbour, 14 sail of the line, 15 sail of frigates, and 14000 men embarked. This hath caused a memorial to be dispatched to Madrid, which departed last Monday."

We hear that markets are very high among the Windward Islands; and that the Spaniards have purchased all the provisions that could be brought at St. Eustatia.

In a Charlestown paper of May 26, is the following extract of a letter from Antigua, dated May 6. "A report is current and is but too well founded, that Governor Shirley, and Lieut. G. Vernon Stuart, both of D. minia, about Sunday last, fought a duel at the Saints, an island near G.ada. loupe, and that Mr. Shirley tell. Stuart is

In Provincial Congress, at New York,

June 10th, 1775.

THE memorial of Robert and John Murray, on the 1st & 2d of their breach of the Association of the late Continental Congress; and the several papers annexed to it, whereby they pray to be restored to their former commercial privileges; being read, (on a reference thereof to us by the Continental Congress) and it appearing that they the said Robert and John Murray, have published a printed hand bill, expressing their concurrence for their said offence, and their resolution for the future strictly to adhere to the said Association, and to the further orders of the Continental Congress, the Provincial Congress of this Colony, and the general committee of Association for this city and county, with a saving for the said Robert (who is one of the people called Quakers) as to his religious principles. And they having voluntarily paid the expense that accrued for boat hire and otherwise, in the attendance of the committee of oblation, for the purpose of preventing any goods from being landed from on board of the ship British; and they having also by letters under their hands requested the committee of Elizabeth Town, in New Jersey, to keep in their custody, at the costs and risque of them the said Robert and John Murray, the several goods by them landed from on board of the said ship, contrary to the said Association, until two vessels shall arrive from London with goods into this Colony, after a general importation from Great Britain to the Colonies, shall take place.

Resolved, therefore, That the said Robert and John Murray shall be, and they are hereby fully restored to their commercial privileges, and declared to be entitled to the forgiveness of the public.

A true copy from the Minutes.

JOHN MC. KESSON, Secy.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated 5th

of April 1775.

"I assure you that Messrs. Harring and Angelier, entered the last week at the Custom House, upwards of £ 20,000 Sterling worth of goods, to be shipped on board his Majesty's April Packet as baggage—I now give you a hint that seven persons from America are in Scotland, ordering goods in the ship Lilly, Capt. Thomas Cochran, from Greenock; as he does not sail before the tenth of April, you will receive this first. Capt. Cochran sails for New York, and not for Philadelphia."

In consequence of the above letter having been published in one of the Philadelphia papers, a sub-committee was appointed to wait on Captain Cochran, who declared that Messrs. George and John Buchanan, owners of the ship Lilly had been particularly careful to prevent any goods being shipped on board said ship; that they gave strict orders to Capt. Cochran, that no trunks, chests or packages should be shipped without an examination: And Captain Cochran further declared, he was ready to make oath that no goods, wares, or merchandise was shipped on board said ship to his knowledge.

On the 13th day of June, 1775, perforce appeared before me David Matthews, Esq; A deerman, of the E. & W. Ward, in the city of New York, Thomas Cochran, commander of the ship Lilly, who being duly sworn on the holy evangelists of almighty God; deposed and said, that having seen the above extract of a letter relative to goods being ordered to be shipped in the ship Lilly, whereof he is master, published in one of the Philadelphia news papers; the same is false and groundless: That not

one bale, package, or any kind of goods, wares, or merchandizes were imported in the said ship Lilly, on her last arrival here, to this deponent's knowledge, or belief: That the owners of said ship gave strict orders, that no trunks, bales, or packages should be put on board the said ship, without strict examination; and that if any came on board containing merchandize, they should be relanded, which orders were strictly complied with, and further said not.

Thomas Coobran.

Sworn this 13th day of June, 1775,
Before me David Matthews.

New Milford Litchfield County, Connecticut.

cut, May 29th, 1775.

Mr. Holt.

Please insert the following in your next Paper, and you will serve the public in general and oblige many of your constant customers in particular.

THE Committee of observation, for said New Milford, having duly notified Zchariah Ferris, Joseph Ferris, jun. James Osborne, Daniel Taylor, Nathaniel Taylor, and Hezekiah Stevens jun. all of said New Milford, to appear before said Committee this day, to give reason, if any they had, why they and each of them should not be advertised, as FOES to the rights of British America, and to Zchariah Ferris Joseph Ferris, jun. James Osborne, Daniel Taylor, and Hezekiah Stevens jun. having neglected to appear, and to give any satisfactory reason to said Committee; and said Nathaniel Taylor having appeared, and declared his opposition to the oaths of the Continental Congress, and said Committee having fully deliberated upon, and finding each of the aforesaid persons obstinately fixed in their opposition to the sojourn of said Congress, and the (now bleeding) cause of America; think it fit in duty bound, to make this publication, that each of said persons may be universally neglected, and treated as incorrigible enemies to the rights of British America according to the eleventh article of the association, entered into by said Congress.

By Order of the Committee,

SAMUEL CANFIELD, Com. Ck.

N. B. Five other persons being also so disposed to appear with the above, have made their retraction, and signed a compliance in full, with the doings of the Congress, to the acceptance of the Committee.

Extract of a Letter, dated at Hartford in Connecticut, June the 5th.

"Mr. Hide, the Bolton post, reports, that a vessel bound to London, on board of which Mr. Robert Temple, a high flying Tory, was passenger, sprung a leak soon after her departure and put into Plymouth, (New England) to repair. That the people took Temple prisoner, sent him to the camp at Cambridge, secured his papers, and opened a great number of letters, many of which were from officers of the army at Boston. That those letters in general are full of complaints and expressions of uneasiness. Some of the officers desire and entreat to sail out, others say they're fighting in a bad cause, and apprehensive of a mutiny, others mention a difference between the General and the Admiral, and that the army in general are disheartened and uneasy; other letters are full of invectives against the poor Yankees, as they call us. — We hear the Provincial Congress will keep Temple as an hostage, but I hope they will let the vessel go, with the above letters."

We hear a man of war is stationed off Portsmouth, has taken two vessels laden with provisions and has orders to take all such, and all that have West India goods on board, &c.

We hear that on Sunday last, the house of William Bayard Esq; at Greenwich was struck with lightning, when several looking glasses were shattered, other furniture damaged and a Negro woman hurt, but not dangerously. It is supposed the lightning was conducted into every room in the house by the means of a bell wire.

The following Extract of a letter, dated the 5th of June instant, in the Provincial Camp at Cambridge from a gentleman of undoubted veracity and intelligence gives a more authentic, and in many respects, a more particular account of the late action at Noddle's and Hog Islands, than any that has appeared in the public papers, and therefore will doubtless be acceptable to the reader.

"When our people were engaged in taking the flock, &c. from Noddle's and Hog Islands the king's troops made an attack upon them. On Hog Island, the combat began about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued almost incessantly till midnight. The attack was made with cannon, swivels and small arms, from an armed schooner, sloop, and eight or ten barges, upon our people, who had small arms only, but were very advantageously posted by Colonel Putnam who got to them just in season to alarm and command them properly. He placed them in a ditch up to their waists in water, and covered by the bank, to their

necks: The schooner, sloop and boats full of men, came within 12 or 13 rods of them, and gave our people a fine opportunity to place their shot well. About midnight the fire ceased a little, and our people retreated to the main land, where they were soon after joined by Capt. Follett with two field pieces, which were planted on the way of Winnemusett ferry. At day light the combat was renewed, as the schooner passed the ferry way, she was briskly attacked by our people, with the field pieces and small arms, which soon cleared her deck, she drifted on shore, where our people set fire to her, and the blew up, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of the people in the boats, &c. to tow her off, and save her from destruction—in this they exposed themselves much to our fire, and suffered greatly. When they found the schooner was lost, they with difficulty towed off the sloop, much disabled, and retired to their deck; and thus ended the combat, at about 9 o'clock in the morning. In the afternoon, (Sunday) our people got out of the wreck, 12 four pounders, 6 swivels, and every thing else that was valuable, without molestation; they afterwards removed or destroyed from both the islands, all the flock &c. viz. about 5 or 600 sheep, 30 horses, about as many cattle, a large quantity of hay, and burned all the barns and houses."

"All this was done in fight, and as we may say, under the noses of the whole fleet and army at Boston, without molestation.—The killed of the enemy (viz. Gen. Gage's crew of enemies to the Eng. / / confituation) they themselves allow to be more than 100, besides wounded; others who have good opportunity to know, say, their killed and wounded exceed 300, and I believe they have suffered as much as in their precipitate flight from Lexington, on the memorable 19th of April." Our killed, none I wounded three! "Heaven apparently, and most evidently fights for us; covers our heads in the day of battle, and shields our people from the assaults of our common enemies.—What thanks can speak our gratitude."

"These interpositions, and our determined resolutions, may perhaps make our hitherto enemies glad to quit their unjust possessions, for a cooler and more calm retreat, in some distant quarter of the globe; and leave us peaceably to enjoy those rights and liberties which God in our nature has given us, as our inalienable right, and which they are most unjustly endeavouring to wrest from us by violence."

"The men of war's cruisers are out with orders to take all vessels with provisions, or any kind of West India goods. Two men of war lying in Portsmouth river, have taken two corn sloops bound in there, to supply the necessities of the place and were about sending them to Boston. Governor Wentworth went on board to solicit their discharge, and represented the necessity of the town, but without effect. This proceeding has so exasperated the people, that not a single Tory is left in the province, and some of the most bigoted, have quitted the cause, declared for the people and join them in their most spirited measures, &c."

"An important expedition was on foot, but as we have received no news of its success, we fear it has miscarried."

Last Monday morning a quantity of military stores were taken from what we called the King's stores, at Turtle Bay, and carried clear off.

Yesterday one M. Donald, who it is said had been privately inducing men to serve under General Gage, against their country, was taken into custody, and conducted by a party of the city Grenadiers, before the Provincial Congress then sitting, where he was examined, and returned in custody.—We hear some important discoveries were made.

On Tuesday the 6th instant there was an exchange of prisoners at Cambridge, between the Provincial and Regulars which was managed by Gen. Putnam on the one part and Major Moncrief on the other.

[Want of room prevents the publication of many interesting articles.]

TO BE LET.

The 5th floor of a genteel house, neatly furnished, near the C. & E. House.

I. Quire of the Printer. 93—

A PESO who is in every respect qualified, after his service to any Gentleman, or set of Gentlemen in the country, to take charge of their youth, and instruct them, after the most approved methods, in every essential branch of a complete English education.

As he can procure the most satisfactory testimonies of his ability and moral character, a gentle suitor is expected.

Apply by letter, or otherwise, to C. D. at the Printer.

93—

New York, North Castle, May the 22. 1775.

THE subscriber being now in actual confinement in my own house, do hereby certify my

condition of my intention to present a petition to

the General Assembly, of this colony, at their next

meeting, for the benefit of an insolvent set; and

to be discharged from my debts, agreeable to what

law they shall be passed to make in my favour.

ICHABOD GUDEN.

POETS CORNER.

On HAPPINESS.

WHATEVER different paths Mankind pursue,
Oh, Happiness! 'tis thee we keep in view!
'Tis thee in ev'ry action we intend,
The noblest motive, and superior end!
Thou dost the fearlessly-his'd soul incline
To its first desire, and conscious thought, is thine:
Our infant hearts are sway'd by thee alone,
When Pride and Jealousy are yet unknown.
Through life's obscure and wild variety,
Our headstrong wishes never start from thee.
Thou art, of all our waking thoughts, the theme,
We court thee in ev'ry nightly dream:
Th' immortal flame with equal ardour glows,
Nor one short moment's intermission knows:
Whether to Courts or Temples we repair,
With reflex'd zeal we search thee every where;
Whether the Roads that to Perdition lead,
Or those which guide us to the Stars, we tread;
Thine is the Hope, th' insatiable Prince,
The glorious Mark on which we fix our eyes!

Thy charms th' enam'd Libertine entice
Thro' all the wild destru'vive paths of vice:
Th' advent'rous Madam rushes in Sin, and makes
(in search of thee) to Hell new beaten tracks;
Enchanting Pleasure dances in his sight,
And tempts him forward by a treach'rous light:
But while thy flat'ring smiles his thoughts inflame,
Thou prov'le to him a mere fanatical name:
A fair delusion, and a pleasing cheat,
A gaudy vision, and a soft deceit,
Which, while the Wretch pursues with eager pace,
And seems to overtake thee in the race,
An airy phantom mocks his fond embrace:
His arms, in vain, the sportive shade would fold,
Still, like a gliding Ghoul, it slips his hold:
The disappointment heightens yet his rage,
And tempts him with fresh ardour to engage;
Successes, (but unweary'd in the strife),
He still pursues thee to the verge of life:
With life compell'd his dotage to resign,
The last despairing sigh his breaths is thine!

The pious Man directs his views to thee,
And proves thy most pathetic votary.
Virtue itself, even Virtue, he regards,
But as thy favour the fatigue rewards.
To silent Shades, and solitude obscure,
Far from the world thou dost thy steep allure,
But there he lives retir'd, a glorious Epicure,
And gladly quits the fleeting joys of Seneca.
In search of bliss more lasting and intense,
Not such as the fond Lover's heart beguiles,
When, without art, his yielding Mistress smiles;
Not such as fill the youthful Heroe's mind,
When wreaths of victory his temples bind:
His thoughts a nobler luxury would prove,
Such as the blest Immortals know above:
A spark divine, like theirs, his breast inflames,
Enjoyment all divine, like theirs, he claims,
Lascivious and unbounded in his aims,
To Pleasure's fa'ced Spring his soul aspires,
There only hope to quench his infinite desire.
Not envious hell the passion can suppress,
Fir'd by thy name, alluring Happiness!
Unadorned he maintains the gen'rous strife,
And struggles for thee to the close of life,
Then joyful clasps thee in his dying arms,
And yields his breath, possest'd of all thy Charms.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS on Saturday night the 2d instant, the Store of the Subscribers in Elizabeth-Town, was broke open, and the following goods taken, viz. 8 or 10 pieces purple Calico, 1 piece Curtain Calico, white ground, large purple flowers, 3 or 4 pieces light Chintz, 10 pieces Lawns and Cambricks, 2 dozen black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, 20 pieces Ribbons, half a piece black Satin, half a piece black Peclong, a piece Macareni printed Velvet, pink ground, figured with black, half a piece white Satin, and a number of other goods, the particular articles of which cannot at present be ascertained. The above Reward will be paid to any person who discovers the perpetrators of this Robbery, so that the Goods may be found, and they convicted, by JONATHAN MORRELL and Sons, Elizabeth Town, June 6, 1775.

To be SOLD,

A BILL of Exchange, for Sixteen Pounds Sterling, payable in London — For particular, inquire of the Printer.

STOLEN

YESTERDAY about a o'clock, from on board a sloop lying at Burling's Slip, 125 dollars tied up in a leather bag, by HENRY LLOYD, an English man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a dark complexion, short curly black hair, and remarkable black eyes, a smart sensible man; had on a Sailor's short blue Jacket, and blue and white striped Trowsers. — Whoever takes up and the said THIEF in any Gaol, with all the Money and other Effects that shall be found with or deposited by him in other hands, shall receive FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward, besides all reasonable Charges.

STEPHEN THOMAS.

White Plains, West Chester East, June 8, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of Philip Rids, an insolvent debtor, confined in the Gaol at the White Plains, West Chester County, being one of the persons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "An A&C for the relief of insolvent debtors, within this colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons;" that he the said insolvent debtor, has presented his petition to the Worshipful John Thomas, Jonathan Fowler, and Caleb Fowler, Esqrs. three of the Judges of the Inferior Court for said County of West Chester; — which petition, together with his accounts, and inventory annexed to the same, are filed with the Clerk of the said Court, for the inspection of the Creditors aforesaid; and the said insolvent debtor, doth hereby notify his Creditors, that he intends to apply to the said Judges, or two of them, on Friday the 9th day of July next, at the Court House on the White Plains, West Chester, aforesaid, for his discharge, agreeable to the directions of the said Act.

92 93.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;

Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Precision. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings,

four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

John Laboyteaux,

TAYLOR.

At BEEKMAN'S SLIP,

HAS FOR SALE,

A NEAT Assortment of su-

perior CLOTHS of the most fashionable so-

lent now worn in London. — A L S O,

Black mill'd drab cloths

for watch coats,

Superior Bath coverings,

Do. white and cloth so-

loured corduroys,

Do. spotted velvets,

Do. hair rag,

Satin, green, buff,

white, and fly

blue cashmere,

White and crimson fes-

th'd velvet,

White jeans,

Elegant gold and silver

mixed tambour waist-

coats, on white, per

green, French gray,

and buff chain tabby,

White, crimson, and

black chain tabby,

Rich black twilled silk,

very neat for breeches.

Rich white silk staret,

Do. white silk farge de

soy,

Superior white Dutch

cord,

Do. black prince's,

Do. silk and worsted

breches patterns,

Do. fatinets,

Do. satinetts and shal-

loons,

White and brown buck-

rums,

Likewise, a large and elegant assortment of gold

and silver lace, among which are some half lace for hats, — Gold and silver spangled buttons and loops,

gold and silver cord, gold and silver heavy, do. thread,

do. veillum, rich gold and silver spangled Branden-

burgh loops for gentlemen's cloths, gold and silver

taffeta, gold and silver fringe ornamented with

bulian knots for epaulettes. — Any gentleman that

chose to have buttons made of the same cloth, can

have them worked with pearl and spangle, with any

spur or flower, that he or they may choose, as neat

as those made in London — He makes clergymen's

and lawyer's gowns.

THOMAS GARDNER,

At his store in William street, (formerly Horse and Cart-street) has for sale,

GENERAL assortment of European and

India goods, which he will dispose of whole-

sale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, for

calls, among which are — A large quantity of 3 1/4,

and 3 yard wide Irish linens, 9 1/4 Irish sheeting,

brown and white Ruffa sheetings; Ozarkburg and

ravens duck, white drilling, 7 1/2 yard wide, and

yard & 1/2 cotton check; white Dutch cord; nan-

keen, black and coloured India taffey, women's colour'd fans, raffias, pack and pound plus; a

large assortment of cheap gold and tinsel lace, gold

loops and buttons, with many other articles now in

demand, and too tedious to mention. 90 91

INOCULATION.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Public, that he continues with his usual success to inoculate for the Small-Pox in the most approved Method, at the pleasantly situated House, near the City of New-Brunswick, as formerly advertised in this Paper. The strictest Attention is given, and every Thing necessary provided, at a moderate and easy Rate, by the Public's most能使者 humble Servant,

JOHN COCHRAN,

New-Brunswick, May 27th, 1775. 91 92

To be SOLD,

TWO likely Negro men, between 25 and 30 years of age, they have had the small pox, and sold for no fault, but for want of employ. Inquire of the Printer. 90 91

To be sold, or hired out by the month, or year.

A YOUNG able bodied Negro,

man, has had the small pox and measles;

he is capable of either town or country work — or

will suit an Albany skipper. Inquire of John W. Smith, in King Street. 90 91

TO BE SOLD.

By DENNIS MCREADY,

TOBACCONIST.

At his Store and Tobacco Stand in Wall Street.

FINE Pigeon in square and round carrots, com-

mon pigeons, fine pigeons.

The very best

quality of leaf, made up in carrots for gentlemen that

would chuse to raise their own rations.

Cut tobacco made up in any form that may answer the market

intended for, bell, Scotch fum in bottles and bladders;

Scotch fum rasped or ground; in lead canisters;

Bell infus'd tobacco, by the headland or twice;

A choice parcel of paper, and pipe-linings; and a

a small parcel of good RICE. 90 91

FRANCIS AND CAMPBELL,

HAVE opened the largest commodious house lately

occupied by Edward Martin, in the corner of

Water-Street, in the way to the Water Works,

for the accommodation of those Ladies, and Gen-

tlemen whose favour they may have the pleasure to

receive; and for their agreeable reception, coffee,

hot rolls, mead, cake, and every other genteel en-

tertainment is provided; whether for large or small

companies. The long room and other apartments

now fitted in the neatest manner, and that respect-

ful attendance which they flatter themselves will

give satisfaction.

M. B. The Queen's Head Tavern, near the Ex-

change, kept by said Francis and Campbell, as gen-

tleman. 90 91

HARTMORN FIFTH RANDOLPH.

As he is a grand villain, it is very likely he will

change his apparel and name, and cut off his hair.

He can speak High Dutch, and is pitted with the

Public's most obliged servant, 90 91

JOHN MERCEAU.

Hanover-square, New York,
JEREMIAH ANDREWS,

JEWELLER.

CONTINUING his business still in the same

place, thinks it proper to acquaint shop keepers

and traders, who are under duress of age by reason

of the non-importation, that he is willing to

make every article for such, pertaining to his

branch, as cheap as they could be imported from

London, and material good. He returns thanks to

his customers for their past, and hopes a continu-

ance of their future favours, which he will always

gratefully acknowledge. Also informs them

and the public, that he hath a great variety of

patterns of the newest fashions, which he received

from London since his last advertisement.

S U P P L E M E N T

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER Numb. 1693.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.
An Account of the Commencement of Hostilities between Great Britain and America, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, by the Rev. Mr. William Brewster of Roxbury, in a Letter to a Gentleman in England. (Published with the Consent of the Author.)

My Dear Sir,

I SHALL now give you a letter upon public affairs. This colony, judging itself possessed of an undoubted right to the charter'd privileges which had been granted by our glorious deliver King William III, and finding that the continent was roused by the measures and principles of administration, was determined upon providing the necessary requisites for self defence; in case there should be an attempt to support the late unconstitutional acts by the point of the sword, and upon making that resistance which the laws of God and nature justified, and the circumstances of the people would admit, and so to leave it with the righteous judge of the world to settle the dispute. Accordingly the Provincial Congress, substituted by the inhabitants in lieu of the General Assembly, which could not convene but by the call of the Governor, prepared a quantity of stores for the service of an army, whenever the same might be brought into the field. These stores were deposited in various places; many of them at Concord, about 20 miles from Charlestown, which lies on the other side of the river, opposite to Boston, answering to Southwark, but without the advantage of a bridge. It was apprehended by numbers, from the attempt made to surprise some cannon at Salles on February 26, that there would be something of the like kind in other places, and many were uneasy, after the resolutions of the Parliament were known, that any quantity of stores was within so small a distance of Boston, while there was no regular force established for the defence of them. Several were desirous of raising an army instantly upon hearing what had been determined at home, but it was judged best upon the whole not to do it, as that step might be immediately construed to the disadvantage of the colony by the enemies of it, and might not meet with the unanimous approbation of the Continental Congress. Here I must break off for a few minutes, to inform you, by way of epistle, that on the 30th of March the Governor ordered out about 1200 men, to parade it for the distance of five miles to Jamaica Plains, and so round by the way of Dorchester back again; in performing which military exploit, they did considerable damage to the stone fences, which occasioned a Committee's being formed, and waiting upon the Provincial Congress, then at Concord, on the point of adjourning, which prevented their adjournment, and lengthened out the session till the news of what Parliament had done reached them on April 2d, by a vessel from Falmouth, which brought the account before the Governor had received his dispatches, so that obnoxious persons took the advantage of withdrawing from Boston, or keeping away, that they might not be caught by the General, were orders for that given him from home, as there is much reason to suppose was the case, from a hint in an intercepted letter of Mr. Mauduit's to Commissioner Hollowell, and from subsequent intelligence. The tories had been for a long while filling the officers and soldiers with the idea, that the Yankees would not fight, but would certainly run for it, whenever there was the appearance of hostilities on the part of the regulars. They had repeated the story so often, that they themselves really believed it, and the military were persuaded to think the same, in general, so that they held the country people in the utmost contempt. The officers had discovered, especially since the warlike seat of tarring and feathering, a disposition to quarrel, and to provoke the people to begin, that they might have some colour for hostilities: This cast of mind was much interested upon the news of what Parliament had resolved upon; the people however bore insults patiently, being determined that they would not be the aggressors. At length the General was fixed, upon sending a de-

tachment to Concord to destroy the stores, having been apprehend, worried into it by the native tories that were about him, and confirmed in his design by the opinion of his officers, about ten of whom, on the 18th of April, passed over Charlestown ferry, and by the Meek through Roxbury, armed with swords and pistols, and placed themselves on different parts of the road in the night, to prevent all intelligence, and the country's being alarmed; they stopped various persons, threatening to blow their brains out, ordering them to dismount, &c. The grenadier and light infantry companies had been taken off duty some days, under pretence of learning a new exercise, which made the Bonnians jealous; one and another were confirmed in their suspicions by what they saw and heard on the 18th; so that expresses were forwarded to alarm the country, some of whom were secured by the officers on the road; the last had not got out of town more than about five minutes, ere the order arrived to stop all persons from leaving the town. An alarm was spread in many places (to some the number of officers on the road to Concord proved an alarm) however, as there had been reported false ones, the country was at a loss what to judge. On the first of the night, when it was very dark, the detachment, consisting of all the grenadiers and light infantry, the flower of the army, to the amount of 800, or better, officers included, the companies having been filled up, and several of the imitative tormented natives, repaired to the boats, and got into them just as the moon rose, crossed the water, landed on Cambridge side, took through a private way to avoid discovery, and therefore had to go through some places up to their thighs in water. They made a quick march of it to Lexington, about 13 miles from Charlestown, and got there by half an hour after four. Here I must pause again, to acquaint you that in the morning of the 19th, before we had breakfasted, between eight and nine, the whole neighbourhood was in alarm; the minute men (so called from their having agreed to turn out at a minute's warning) were collecting together; we had an account that the regulars had killed six of our men at Lexington; the country was in an uproar; another detachment was coming out of Boston; and I was desired to take care of myself and partner.

I concluded that the brigade was intended to support the grenadiers and light infantry, and to cover their retreat, in which I was not mistaken. The brigade took out two cannon, the detachment had none. Having sent off my books, which I had finished packing up the day before, conjecturing what was coming on from the moment I had heard of the resolutions of Parliament, tho' I did not expect it till the reinforcement arrived, we got into our chaise, and went to Dedham. At night we had it confirmed to us, that the regulars had been roughly handled by the Yankees, a term of reproach for the New-Englanders, when applied by the regulars. The Brigade under Lord Percy marched out, playing, by way of contempt, *Yankee Doodle*; they were afterwards told, they had been made to dance to it. Soon after the affair, knowing what untruths are propagated by each party in matters of this nature, I concluded that I would ride to Concord, enquire for myself, and not rest upon the depositions that might be taken by others; accordingly I went the last week. The Provincial Congress have taken depositions, which they have forwarded to Great Britain; but the Ministry and pretended friends to government will cry them down; as being evidence from party persons and rebels; the like may be objected against the present account, as it will materially contradict what has been published in Boston, though not expressly, yet as is commonly supposed, by authority; however with the impartial world, and those who will not imagine me capable of sacrificing honesty to the old, at present heretical, principles of the revolution, it may have some weight. Before Major Pitcairn arrived at Lexington, signal guns had been fired, and the bells had been rung to give the alarm; but let me not the sound of bells lead you to think of a ring of bells like

what you hear in England; for they are only small sized bells, one in a parish, just sufficient to notify to the people the time for attending worship, &c. Lexington being alarmed, the train band or militia, and the alarm men (consisting of the aged and others exempted from turning out, excepting upon an alarm) repaired in general to the common, close in with the Meeting house, the usual place of parade; and there were present when the roll was called over about one hundred and thirty of both, as I was told by Mr. Daniel Harrington, Clerk to the company, who further said, that the night being chilly, so as to make it uncomfortable being upon the parade, they having received some certain intelligence of the regulars being upon their march, and being waiting for the same, the men were dismissed, to appear again at the beat of drum. Some who lived near went home, others to the public house at the corner of the common. Upon information being received about half an hour after, that the troops were not far off, the remains of the company who were at hand collected together, to the amount of about 60 or 70, by the time the regulars appeared, but were chiefly in a confused state, only a few of them being drawn up, which accounts for other witnesses making the number less, about 30. There were present, as spectators, about 40 more, scarce any of whom had arms. The printed account tells us, indeed, that they observed about 200 armed men. Possibly the intelligence they had before received had frightened those that gave the account to the General, so that they saw more than double. The said account, which has little truth in it, says, that Major Pitcairn galloping up to the head of the advanced companies, two officers informed him, that a man (advanced from those that assembled) had presented his musket, and attempted to shoot them, but the piece flashed in the pan. The simple truth I take to be this, which I received from one of the prisoners at Concord in free conversation, one James Marr, native of Aberdeen, in Scotland, of the 4th regiment, who was upon the advanced guard, consisting of six, besides a sergeant and corporal. They were met by three men on horseback before they got to the meeting-house a good way; an officer bid them stop; to which it was answered, you had better turn back, for you shall not enter the town; when the said three persons rode back again, and at some distance one of them offered to fire, but the piece flashed in the pan, without going off. I asked Marr, whether he could tell if the piece was designed at the soldiers, or to give an alarm? he could not say which. The said Marr further declared, that when they and the others were advanced, Major Pitcairn said to the Lexington company, (which, by the by, was the only one there) Stop you rebels! and he supposed that the design was to take away their arms; but upon seeing the regulars they dispersed, and a firing commenced, but who fired first he could not say. The said Marr, together with Evan Davies, of the 22d, George Cooper, of the 22d, and William McDonald, of the 38th, respectively assured me in each other's presence, that being in the room where John Bateman, of the 52d, was (he was in an adjoining room, too ill to admit of my conversing with him) they heard the said Bateman say, that the regulars fired first, and saw him go thro' the solemnity of confirming the same by an oath on the bible. Samuel Lee, a private in the 28th regiment, Royal Irish, acquainted me, that it was the talk among the soldiers that Major Pitcairn fired his pistol, then drew his sword and ordered them to fire; which agrees with what Levi Harrington, a youth of 14 last November, told me, that being upon the common, and hearing the regulars were coming up, he went to the meeting-house, and saw them down in the road, on which he returned to the Lexington company—that a person on horseback rode round the meeting, and came towards the company that way, said some thing loud, but could not tell what, rode a little further, then stopped and fired a pistol, which was the first report heard, then another on horseback fired his pistol, then 3 or 4 regulars fired their guns, upon which, hearing

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ventory annexed to the same, are filed, —
Clerk of the said Court, for the inspection of the
Creditors aforesaid; and the said insolvent debtor,
doth hereby notify his Creditors, that he intends
to apply to the said Judge, or two of them, on Fri
day the 9th day of July next, at the Court House on
the White Plains, West Chester, aforesaid, for his
discharge, agreeable to the directions of the said
Act.

the bullet whiffle, he ran off, and saw no
more of the affair.

Mr. Paul Revere, who was sent express,
was taken and detained some time by the
officers, being afterwards upon the spot, and
finding the regulars at hand, passed through
the Lexington company with another, having
between them a box of papers belonging
to Mr. Hancock, and went down a cross
road, till there was a house between him and
the company, as that he could not see
the latter; he told me likewise, that he had
not got half a gun shot from them before
the regulars appeared; that they waited
about three seconds; that upon hearing the
report of a pistol or gun, he looked round,
and saw the smoke in front of the regulars;
our people being out of view because of the
house; then the regulars huzz'd and fired,
first two more guns, then the advanced guard;
and to the whole body; the bullet's flying
thick about him; and he having nothing to
defend himself, ran into a wood, where he
halted, and heard the firing for about a
quarter of an hour. James Brown, one of the
Lexington militia, informed me, that he was
upon the common, that two pistols were
fired from the party of the soldiers towards
the militiamen, as they were getting over
the wall to be out of the way, and that im
mediately upon it the soldiers began to fire
their guns; that being got over the wall,
and seeing the soldiers fire pretty freely, he
fired upon them, and some others did the
same. Simon Winship, of Lexington, de
clared, that being upon the road about four
o'clock, two miles and an half on this side
of the meeting house, he was stopp'd by the
regulars, and commanded by some of the
officers to dismount, or he was a dead man;
that he was obliged to march with the said
troops until he came within about half a
quarter of a mile of the said meeting house,
when an officer commanded the troops to
halt, and then to prime and load, which
being done, the troops marched on till they
came within a few rods of Capt. Parker's
Lexington company, who were partly col
lected on the piece of parade, when said
Winship observed an officer at the head of
said troops flourishing his sword round his
head in the air, and with a loud voice giving
the word fire, the said Winship is positive
that there was no discharge on either side,
until the word fire was given by the said
officer as above.

I shall not trouble you with more parti
culars, but give you the substance as it lies
in my own mind, collected from the persons
whom I examined for my own satisfaction.
The Lexington company, upon seeing the
troops, and being of themselves so unequal
a match for them, were deliberating for a
few moments what they should do, when se
veral discharging of their heads; the
Captain soon ordered the rest to disperse for
their own safety. Before the order was
given, three or four of the regular officers,
seeing the company as they came up on the
rising ground on this side the meeting, rode
forward, one or more, round the meeting
house, leaving it on the right hand, and so
came upon them that way; upon coming
up, one cry'd out, "you damn rebels lay
down your arms;" another, "stop you re
bels;" a third, "disperse you rebels;" &c.
Major Pitcairn, I suppose, thinking himself
justified by parliamentary authority to con
sider them as rebels, perceiving that they did
not actually lay down their arms, observing
that the generality were getting off, while
a few continued in their military position,
and apprehending there could be no great
hur in killing a few such Yankees, which
might probably, according to the notions
that had been instilled into him by the rory
party, of the Americans being traitors,
and all the contest, gave the command to
fire, then fired his own pistol, and so set the
whole affair a going. The printed account
says very different, but whatever the Gen
eral may have sent home in support of that
account, the public have nothing but bare
assertions, and I have such valid evidence of
the falsehood of several matters therein con
tained, that with me it has very little weight.
The same account tells us, that several shots
were fired from a meeting house on the left,
of which I heard not a single syllable, either
from the prisoners or others, and the men
of which it would have been almost im
possible to have avoided, had it been so, by
one or another among the numbers with
whom I freely and familiarly conversed.—
There is a curious note at the bottom of
the account, telling us, that notwithstanding
the fire from the meeting house, Colonel
Smith and Major Pitcairn with the greatest
difficulty kept the soldiers from forcing into
the meeting house, and putting all those in it
to death. Would you not suppose that

there was a great number in the meeting
house, while the regulars were upon the
common on the right of it, between that
and the Lexington company? Without
doubt. And who do you imagine they
were? One Joshua Simonds, who happened
to be getting powder there as the troops ar
rived; besides whom I believe there were
not two, if so much as one, for by reason of
the position of the meeting house, none
would have remained in it through choice,
but fools and madmen. However, if Col.
Smith and Major Pitcairn's humanity pre
vented the soldiers putting all those persons
to death, their military skill should certain
ly have made some of them prisoners, and
the serjeant should have given us their
names. To what I have wrote respecting
Major Pitcairn, I am sensible his general
character may be objected. But character
must not be allowed to overthrow positive
evidence when good, and the conclusions
fairly deduced therefrom. Besides since
hearing from Mr. Jones in what shameful
abusive manner, with oaths and cursing, he
was treated by the Major at Concord, for
shutting the doors of his tavern against him
and the troops, and in order to terrify him
to make discoveries of stores; and the man
in which the Major crow'd over the two
four-and-twenty pounds found in the yard,
as a mighty acquisition, worthy the expedi
tion on which the detachment was employ
ed, I have no such great opinion of the Ma
jor's character, though when he found that
nothing could be done of any great import
ance, by bullying, blustering and threat
ing, he could aker his tone, begin to com
and offer a reward.

It may be said that Jones was a gaoler.
Yes, and such a gaoler as I would give cre
dit to, sooner than the generality of those
officers, that will degrade the British arms,
by employing their swords in taking away
the rights of a free people, when they
ought to be devoted to no good cause only.
There were killed at Lexington eight per
sons; one Parker, of the same name with
the captain of the company, and two or
three more, on the common; the rest on
the other side of the walls and fences while
dispersing. The soldiers fired at persons
who had no arms. Eight hundred of the
best British troops in America having thus
stably vanquished a company of non-resisting
Yankees while dispersing, and slaughtered a
few of them by way of experiment, marched
forward in the greatness of their might to
Concord. The Concord people had re
ceived the alarm, and had drawn themselves
up in order for defence; upon a messenger's
coming and telling them that the regulars
were three times their number, they
prudently changed their situation, determin
ing to wait for reinforcements from the neigh
bouring towns, which were now alarmed; but
as to the vast numbers of armed people
assembling in all the brights, as related
in the account, 'tis mostly fiction.

The Concord company retired over the North
bridge, and when strengthened returned to it, with
a view of dislodging Capt. Laurie, and flinging it
to themselves. They knew not what had hap
pened at Lexington, and therefore orders were given
by the commander not to give the first fire; they
boldly marched towards it, though not in great
numbers (as told in the account) and were fired
upon by the regulars, by which first Captain be
longing to Action was killed, and a Captain be
ing a private. The Rev. Mr. Emerson, of Concord, living
in the neighbourhood of the bridge, who gave me
the account, was near enough to see it, and was
near the regulars than the killed. He was very
nearly till he found that the fire was returned, and
concluded till the regulars were driven off. Lieut.
Gould, who was at the bridge, was wounded and
taken prisoner, has deposited, that the regulars gave
the first fire there, though the printed narrative as
sets the contrary; and the soldiers, that knew any
thing of the master, with whom I conversed, made
no scruple of owning the fact that Mr. Gould
done. After the engagement began, the whole de
tachment collected together as fast as it could. The
narrative tells us that "Captain Parsons returned
with his three companies over the bridge, they observed
the soldiers on the ground, one of them scalped, his
head much mangled, and his ears cut off, though not
fully dead; all this is fiction, though the most
likely." The Rev. Mr. Emerson informed me how the
matter was, with great concern for its having hap
pened. A young fellow coming over the bridge in
order to join the country people, and seeing the
soldier wounded and attempting to get up, not
being under the feelings of humanity, very barbar
ously broke his skull and let out his brains, with a
small axe (apprehended of the tomahawk kind) but as
to his being scalped and having his ears cut
off, there was nothing in it. The poor object lived
an hour or two before he expired. The de
tachment, when joined by Captain Parsons, made a
hasty retreat, finding by woful experience that the
Yankees would fight, and that their numbers would
be continually increasing. The regulars were publish
ed with vigour by the country people, who took
advantage of walls, fences, &c, but those that
could get up to engage, were not upon equal terms
with the regulars in point of number, any part of
the day, though the country was collecting together
from all quarters, and had there been two hours

more for it, would probably have cut off both de
tachment and brigade, or made them prisoners.
The soldiers being obliged to retreat with haste to
Lexington, had no time to do any considerable mis
chief. But a little on this side Lexington meeting
house, where they were met by the brigade, with
cannon, under Lord Percy, the scene changes.
The inhabitants had quitted their houses in general
upon the road, leaving almost every thing behind
them, and shrinking themselves well off in escaping
with their lives. The soldiers, burnt in Lexington
three houses, one barn and two shops, one of which
joined to the house, and a mill house adjoining to
the barn. Other houses and buildings were attempted
to be burnt, but narrowly escaped. You would
have been shocked at the destruction which has been
made by the regulars, as they are miscalled, had
you been present with me to have beheld it. Many
houses were plundered of every thing valuable
that could be taken away, and what could not
be carried off was destroyed; looking-glasses,
pots, pans, &c, were broken all to pieces; doors
when not fastened, latches and windows want
only damaged and destroyed. The people say
that the soldiers are worse than the Indians; in
short, they have given the country such an early
specimen of their brutality, as will make the inhab
itants dread submission to the power of the British
ministry, and determine them to fight desperately
rather than have such cruel masters to lord it over
them. The troops at length reached Charlestown,
where there was no attacking them with safety to
the town, and that night and the next day encamped
over Boston to Boston, where they continue to be
shut up; for the people poured down in to am
azing a manner from all parts, for scores of miles
round, even the grey-headed came, to assist their
countrymen, the General was obliged to go about
fortifying the town immediately, at all points
and places. The proceedings of April 19th have
united the colony and continent, and brought in
New York to act as vigorously as any other place
whatsoever; and has raised an army in an instant,
which are lodged in the several huts of the towns
round Boston till their rents are finished, which will
be soon. All that is intended to, besides plowing
and planting, &c, is making ready for fighting.
The non-importations and non-exportations will
now take place from necessity, and traffic give
place to war. We have a fine spring, prospects of
great plenty; there was scarce ever known such a
good fall of lamb; we are in no danger of star
ving, tho' the cruel acts against the New-England
governments; and the men who had been used to
the military, a hardy generation of people, Lord
North has undignifiedly kept in the country to give
strength to our military operations, and to fill as
vacant as may require. Thanks to a superior wife
dom for his blunders. The General is expediting
reinforcements, but few have arrived as yet; the
winds, contrary to the common run at this season,
instead of being calmer, have been mostly the re
verse. When the reinforcement arrives, and is re
covered of the voyage, the General will be obliged
in honour, to attempt dislodging the people, and
penetrating into the country; both soldiers and the
inhabitants are in want of fresh provisions, and
will be like to suffer much, should the provincial
army be able to keep the town shut up on all sides
excepting by water, as at present.

The General engaged with the Select men of
Boston, that if the town's people would deliver up
their arms into his custody, that those who
should be allowed to go out with their effects; the
townsmen complied, and the General forfeited his
word, for which there will be an after reckoning,
should they ever have it in their power to call him
to an account. A few have been allowed to come
out with many of their effects; numbers are not
permitted to come out, and the chief of those who
have been, have been obliged to leave their mer
chandise and goods (linen and household stuff, eat
and plate excepted) behind them. You must look
back to the origin of the united provinces, that you
may have an idea of the resolution of this people.
May the present struggle end as happily in favour
of American Liberty, without proving the destruc
tion of Great Britain. We are upon a second ad
dition of King Charles the First's reign, enlarged.—
May the dispute be adjusted, before the times are
too tragic to admit of it. Both officers and pri
vates have altered their opinion of the Yankees
very much since the 19th of April.

The detachment, while at Concord, disabled two
24 pounders, destroyed their two carriages, and seven
wheels for the same, with their limbers; sixteen
wheels for braks 3 pounds, and two carriages
with limbers for two 4 pounds; 300 pounds of ball
thrown into the river, wells and other places;
and broke in pieces about 60 barrels of flour, half of which was saved. Cannot be cer
tain of the number that were killed. Apprehend
upon the whole the regulars had more than 100
killed, and 150 wounded, besides about 30 taken
prisoners. The country people had about 20 killed,
7 or 8 taken prisoners, and a few wounded.

N. B. I never saw the printed account till Mon
day; so that I was not directed by it in any of my
enquiries when at Lexington and Concord.—
The General, I am persuaded, gave positive orders
to the detachment, not to fire first, or I am wholly
mistaken in my opinion of him. The prisoners at
Woburn, Concord and Lexington, all agreed in
their being exceedingly well used. The policy of
the people would determine them slaves, if their
humanity did not.

May 17, 1775.

JOHN AND WILLIAM INLAY,
Have for Sale at their Store,
NEW-ENGLAND fithes, re
fixed bar iron; and a few dry goods, which
will be sold on very low terms.—Also,
A few casks of beef saltpetre hams. (to be)

New York, Tabernacle, 1615 May, 1775.
NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of me
the subscriber, and in the name of the trustees of my
estate, that I intend to publish the next General Adver
tisement of this colony, to pay as all for my debts, as an
equitable debt.

JOHANNES FLIPKE.

90.

early.

It is hoped that this very expensive under
taking will meet with encouragement from
all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may
depend upon punctual performance, by the
public's most obliged servant,

JOHN MERCEZEAU.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN MOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Dispatch. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are charged for Miss Shilling,
four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.